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MEDIA ASSESS SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM GDR

Sofia View

AU031330 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Petur Bochukov article: "Unanimity of Word and Deed"]

[Text] The Leninist policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state is immutable, consistent and constructive. As such it is not influenced by the hesitations and opportunistic trends of international political life, for this is its very nature, stemming from the character of the Soviet social system, and such is its historical role--to defend peace and be the basic promotor of detente.

These conclusions, drawn on the basis of practical experience, are being confirmed daily by the Soviet Union's foreign political initiatives and actions. The consistent implementation of the decision on the unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops stationed in central Europe, which was announced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his speech on 6 October 1979 in Berlin, is a new confirmation of the truth of the aforementioned statement. As already announced, a new group of Soviet tank units left the GDR for the Soviet Union on 25 February 1980. This new step of a consistent peace-loving spirit, this new, real step along the path of disarmament and of intensifying mutual trust, is at the same time a brilliant example of unanimity of word and deed. It is of particular importance at the present moment when due to the imperialist circles and Washington above all, the international atmosphere has been considerably complicated, at a time when the military-industrial complex in the West is developing at full speed, provoking a new round in the armaments race, and at a time when through their actions on our continent, in the Middle East and in other areas of the planet, the imperialist forces are expressing overt claims for worldwide hegemony.

The consistent implementation of the decision on the unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet troops stationed in the GDR represents an expression of the profound faith of the USSR party and state leadership and of the Soviet people in the future prospects of detente and peace. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev declared yesterday in his address on the occasion of the award of the "October Revolution" Order to Army Gen Lajos Czinege, the Hungarian minister of defense, "...Unfortunately, there are rather troubled periods in worldwide development. Today we are going through one of these periods. As always our power, which is tremendous, is called upon to paralyze the forces of war, to preserve and to consolidate peace on the Earth."

Belgrade Comment

AU011907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Stanislav Ocokolic commentary]

[Text] A much more efficacious and energetic withdrawal of foreign troops from foreign territories is needed as initial steps to restore confidence. Here is a military commentary by Stanislav Ocokolic:

The world public was recently informed about the withdrawal of the second contingent of Soviet troops from the GDR. The withdrawal was effected on the basis of a Soviet Government decision to transfer, in the course of a year, some 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the territory of the GDR to the European part of the Soviet Union.

As is known, Soviet troops have been in the GDR territory since the end of World War II, which is to say almost 35 years. According to Western data, they number 20 tank and mechanized divisions, which together with support troops and air force units should be about 300,000 men and 7,000 tanks. The said decision, particularly stressed as a unilateral one, was publicly announced by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev personally at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the new free East German state, the present GDR. The first contingent began its withdrawal at the end of last year, symbolically on the first day of the annual meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, and some 10 days before the meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers at which the well-known decision to install medium-range missile systems in West Europe was made.

The withdrawal of the second contingent announced a few days ago is taking place amid one of the fiercest military confrontations of the two super powers in the world following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and a new escalation in their mutual contest. In connection with this withdrawal, the West asked some questions, such as whether these 20,000 are men in combat units or in support units, what type of tanks are involved and whether they belong to combat units or were they mothballed. There have been no answers.

The strength of the forces withdrawn in the two contingents has not been announced. This is not even essential from a military point of view, for their overall announced strength of 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks only reduces the Soviet forces in Europe by a negligible percentage and does not in the least alter the military relationship of the bloc forces. The initiative itself, even if it concerns only a minimum withdrawal without any essential influence on the military relationship of forces, and the persistence in the decision to gradually effect the withdrawal may be welcomed as a symbolic gesture and a demonstration of any existing good will, but in the present tense international situation it cannot cover up nor affect the absence of numerous other opposite, aggressive military measures. Much more energetic and efficacious withdrawals of troops from foreign territories are needed as initial steps to restore confidence.

VECHERNI NOVINI URGES U.S. TO RESUME DISARMAMENT DIALOG

AU291956 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

["Strategy of Peace"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 29 (BTA)--Under this headline tonight the VECHERNI NOVINI newspaper carries the following commentary by well-known Bulgarian journalist and diplomat of long standing, Mr Krum Khristov:

"The leaders of U.S. foreign policy do not cease to kindle the fire under international tension. Carried away by the inertia of imperialism from the past, in Washington it seems that they are getting intoxicated by repeated speeches and strident threats. This obviously prevents them from understanding and feeling that, brought about by the illusions of the 'policy from a position of strength', everywhere in the world and especially in Western Europe, there develops a process of profound analysis of the present situation, of a strict and exacting assessment of the U.S. claims to world domination, of serious concern over the shortsighted adventurism of the American ruling circles. As a result of all this in the Western diplomatic offices, in the press and among the public, one notices a complete discrepancy between the dangerous course taken by the USA and world reality, between the interests of the USA as seen by the big concerns and the militarists in the Pentagon and the interests of the peoples.

"In complete compliance with this finding it becomes clear why the West European allies of the USA do not want and cannot agree to the policy of a jump into the unknown. Characteristic in this respect are the stands on two of the principal objectives of the 'Carter' doctrine.

"The USA is a candidate to be the 'strongest military state' in the world but this does not depend on it alone. The Soviet leaders have repeatedly pointed out that they will not allow the existing approximate balance of the military might of the East and the West to be disturbed. In this sense Mr Brezhnev recently reminded of the potential and strength of the Soviet Union in this respect, a thing which by the way is well known to everybody.

"The claims of the USA may, of course, strengthen the absurdity, proved many a time, of the arms race, may increase the profits of the arms manufacturers, the burdens imposed on the peoples and ultimately, the hazards of war. Besides all this, such claims seriously alarm the other capitalist states which in them see an attempt to be fully enslaved by the American concerns of the 'strongest military state'."

Still greater alarm is caused by the threat, imbued with imperialist self-reliance, to apply military force "in any area". It is clear to everybody: There are no guarantees here that recourse to such an extreme measure in a situation saturated with horrible modern weapons will not pass the point of no return. What for and in whose interests? Because, among other things, the USA makes it to be understood that in such a case it does not think that it will be left by itself but counts on old and new allies and alliances to supply cannon fodder in exchange for dollars and arms.

"In the face of these horrible and horrifying prospects the only way out is that proposed by the countries of socialism: resuming the dialog, reducing and not increasing arms. Working out the strategy of this should be recalled on the day of the struggle against nuclear weapons because in spite of everything the theme of disarmament and in the first place of doing away with the nuclear nightmare stands more than ever before on the agenda in life, because it is mankind's destiny".

GDR'S HERDER REVIEWS DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD292204 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Speaking on behalf of the socialist countries at the Geneva disarmament talks, GDR Ambassador Dr Gerhard Herder today voiced their resolve to continue their constructive efforts during the year ahead for effective disarmament measures.

In a radio interview, he said that they would not be diverted from this policy even by those circles which aggravated the international situation by the armament policy. Political will and a realistic approach by all parties concerned were the primary requirement for concrete agreements.

The proposals of the socialist countries corresponded to the vital interests of all peoples. That was why they met with broad support in the disarmament committee, especially from its nonalined members.

Dr. Herder said he was therefore certain that progress in the struggle for disarmament could be achieved. He saw realistic possibilities of tangible results this year in the drafting of an agreement banning radiological weapons.

BCP'S PANEV CONVEYS GREETING MESSAGE TO JAPANESE CP CONGRESS

AU031159 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee greetings message to the 15th JCP Congress, conveyed by Ivan Panev, BCP Central Committee member, on 27 February in Tokyo]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 February 1980 (BTA)--Ivan Panev, BCP Central Committee member and leader of the BCP delegation to the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] conveyed the following greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Japanese communists:

We are happy to convey to you and, through you, to the Japanese communists and to all working people in Japan, most sincere and friendly greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first secretary, as well as the Bulgarian communists and the working people in socialist Bulgaria, the greeting message states. In Bulgaria there is great interest in Japan and in the activities of the Japanese communists, in particular. This is quite natural. The Japanese Communist Party is one of the greatest and most influential communist parties in the capitalist world. It is well known for its courageous and unshakable struggle against militarism and war, for the defense of the working people's vital interests, and for the intensifcation of the process of detente and consolidation of international cooperation, for the protection of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress. The BCP Central Committee greetings message stresses that in this difficult task, involving great responsibility for the fate of the Japanese people's struggle, the Japanese communists can fully rely on the class solidarity and support of the BCP.

The greeting message further stresses that within the last 10-15 years the peoples of the world have achieved remarkable successes in the struggle against oppression and exploitation, for freedom and social progress. Recently, however, the international situation has been seriously complicated, the greetings message states. The reactionary and imperialist forces have drastically intensified their activities. We are witnessing a large-scale, militant and quite insolent offensive against detente and disarmament, against the real results of peaceful coexistence among states with a different social system. The appeals voiced by Carter and by the U.S. administration on resuming hostile confrontation and the attempts to isolate the socialist community and its vanguard--the Soviet Union--represent a particular danger in this connection. Washington, as well as a number of NATO member countries under its pressure, have adopted a policy of intensifying the armaments race and of obstructing the opportunities for honest negotiations, based on equal rights. These countries are trying to insure their own military superiority.

The BCP Central Committee greetings message points out that the U.S. administration and the reactionary forces in the past are trying to take advantage of the defense of the Afghanistan revolution against aggression from abroad and against counterrevolutionary actions, as an opportunity for anti-Soviet and antisocialist attitudes. The deviation of the United States and of the NATO member countries from the correct path of detente is not a coincidence, but a planned, intentional action whose authors should be sought in the Pentagon, within the CIA and NATO Council, as well as among the most reactionary circles of the American, British and West German military-industrial complex. The return to "cold war" was outlined by NATO as early as at the Washington session in May 1978, when the "green light" was given to an annual increase of military budgets on a long-term basis up to the end of the century; when the "green light" was given to the rearmament programs and to the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe; when the "green light" was also given to the establishment of U.S. military bases beyond the borders of the United States, when the establishment of the so-called "quick reaction" corps was planned, and so forth.

"The gross and unbalanced policy conducted by Washington and its Western allies is being complemented by the extremely dangerous gambling with the so-called "Chinese card."

The stand of the BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic on all topical international issues was explained and summed up unequivocally only 3 weeks ago by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. At a session of the Fatherland Front National Council, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a worthy rebuff to the anti-Soviet and antisocialist insinuations of the imperialist propaganda and called upon all political and state leaders, as well as upon all decent people, who cherish the cause of peace and the spirit of Helsinki to join their efforts in the defense of peace and detente, in the defense of security in the world.

The greetings message further notes that, along with the countries of the socialist community and with the communists and progressive people throughout the world, the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese fighters for peace and democracy have joined their efforts in this struggle.

The greetings message closed by expressing the conviction that the decisions of the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party will mark a higher, new state in the struggle of the Japanese communists for the protection of the working people's basic interests, in the struggle against the domination of the monopolies and of imperialist reaction, in the struggle for rallying the peace-loving and democratic forces in Japan, for peace, security and social progress. We are convinced that the class solidarity and cooperation between the BCP and the Japanese Communist Party will have a positive basis of development and we wish you new, even greater successes in your struggle and work, as well as personal happiness to you and your families, the BCP Central Committee greetings message to the congress of Japanese communists states in conclusion.

ZHIVKOV SCHEDULES VISIT TO LIBYA FIRST HALF OF MARCH

AU032012 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 3 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, will pay an official and friendly visit to Libya in the first half of March at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE ENDS IN SOFIA 29 FEB

AU291950 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 29 (BTA)--The 31st meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Trade Union International of Public and Allied Employees ended in Sofia today. The participants in the meeting, delegates of 25 countries, stressed the need of strengthening international workers' solidarity against the onslaught of big monopolistic capital and the governments acting on its behalf. It was pointed out that the situation in the offices and enterprises of the public services is becoming ever more strained by the policy, pursued by some governments, of overlooking the interests of the working people, of worsening their living conditions and of an onslaught on their TU rights and liberties.

"A decisive factor for the crisis in the public services in the world of capital is the senseless arms race which is again being forced by NATO.

"It leads to a considerable curtailment of the expenditure on public and social needs, to a deterioration of the quality of services. It threatens the existence of the workers of the public services", it is stressed in the appeal to the working people in the world which was adopted by the meeting.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL ANALYZES SOVIET TECHNICAL AID

AU2909 20 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, Feb 29 (BTA)--The fruitful results from Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation and the importance of the assistance rendered by the USSR to Bulgaria in her industrialization is the main subject of the interview carried in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO with the first deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Petur Bashikarov. Prompted by the protocol signed yesterday between the two sides for deliveries of complete projects from the Soviet Union next year, he emphasizes that by this document the priority of developing the strategic, leading branches of the Bulgarian economy is ensured.

Deputy Minister Bashikarov points out that more than 330 big plants and other sites are being built in Bulgaria with the assistance of the Soviet Union. More than 200 of them have already been commissioned. With these industrial capacities 70 per cent of the electrical power, 100 per cent of cast iron, copper, zinc, soda ash and caustic soda, phosphate fertilizers, steel, rolled iron and lead are produced, as well as some 80 percent of the electric trucks, I.C.E. [international combustion engine] trucks and cellulose and 60 per cent of nitrogen fertilizers.

The deputy minister points out: "This year there is going to be completed and brought on stream the following capacities equipped with machinery: Block 3 of the atomic electric power station in Kozlodoui, with a capacity of 440 megawatt; Block 4 of the Maritsa-East 3 thermo-electric power station, with a capacity of 210 megawatt; the first stage of the copper dressing combine Elatsite, capacity 5 million tons per year; and the first process line of the Bassil Kolarov cement plant with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons".

Emphasizing that cooperation with the Soviet Union will continue to develop dynamically in the next five-year period as well, Deputy Minister Bashikarov explains: "This process as a whole is favoured by a number of characteristic features of the relations between the two fraternal countries, which cover the entire previous period of active cooperation. These are above all the beneficical long-term credits, their pay-back in terms of the output of the enterprises built, the huge and stable Soviet markets, the high technical and economic indices of the machinery and equipment supplied from the USSR and the large-scale technoscientific cooperation". It is stressed in the interview that more than 17 thousand Soviet specialists have helped the construction, assembly and operation of the sites. The same is the number of the Bulgarian engineers, technicians and workers who received and improved their qualifications in the Soviet Union.

BCP SECRETARIAT MEETS ATHLETES; ZHIVKOV SPEAKS

AU2819 55 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 28 (BTA)--A meeting of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP with sportsmen-medalists of the 1979 European and world championships, coaches, sports experts and workers of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports took plaee here today.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, thanked in a speech on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the state and the Ministerial Council the Bulgarian sportsmen for their accomplishments in 1979.

He stressed that the Moscow Olympics will be a remarkable event in the history of the world Olympic movement,that for the first time the Olympic games will be held in a socialist country and in the first socialist country at that, the Soviet Union. He said that this is natural because the deeply humane principles and ideas which underlay the Olympic movement are intrinsic to socialism as a social system.

Bulgaria's top party and state leader laid emphasis on the great efforts made by the Olympics-80 organizing committee, the sports workers, all the Soviet people in the preparation of the games which will have no match in scale in the history of the Olympic movement.

Mr Zhivkov noted that the BCP and the Bulgarian Government, together with the whole Bulgarian sports public, are expressing absolute support to the Olympic movement and completely dissaprove of the attempts of the reactionary forces in the USA to encroach on the goals and role of this most popular world movement. Mr Zhivkov expressed confidence that the Moscow Olympics will be the world's greatest sports festival on which the strivings of the young people to work, engage in sports and live in understanding, peace and social progress will be manifested in a unique way.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 reports that the following leaders attended the above meeting: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev and Vladimir Bonev.]

LEADERS SPEAK AT LECTURES ORGANIZED BY BNAU

AU011920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Text] A series of lectures organized by the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] permanent board were given at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski house in Sofia from 28 February through 1 March 1980. Current problems concerning economics, culture, the international situation and the foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic were discussed in the light of the tasks, formulations and ideas elaborated in the reports and speeches by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the highest party and state forums.

Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova delivered a detailed report to those attending the lectures. She spoke about certain basic problems and tasks of the BCP cultural policy connected with the decisions of the 10th and 11th party congresses.

Petur Mladenov also read a detailed report on certain topical problems of Bulgaria's foreign policy and of the current international situation.

Comrade Todor Bozhinov discussed some problems connected with the party's economic policy.

Petur Tanchev delivered a closing speech. He expressed most cordial gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, its Politburo and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, for the great constant assistance they are rendering to the BNAU as well as for the consistent deepening and enriching the joint work between the BCP and the BNAU.

U.S. CONTINUES 'POLICY OF DISRUPTION' OVER AFGHANISTAN

LD011002 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Today's RUDE PRAVO said, in a commentary entitled "A Pretext for a Policy of Disruption," that the only possible solution to the situation around the events in Afghanistan would be U.S. recognition of the results of the objective social processes in the country, and the immediate halting of attempts to disrupt the new Afghan Government by foreign intervention.

The daily said that the U.S. response to the speech of Leonid Brezhnev indicated that the Carter administration continues to pursue a characteristic imperialist policy which in the past always led the U.S. into international crises. American imperialism lags behind the realities of the world, as evidenced by the whole history of the U.S. policy in Southeast Asia, ignoring of the existence of two German states, the policy of non-recognition of the G.D.R., the concept of two Chinas, U.S. actions in Korea, against Cuba, and at present against Afghanistan.

"Carter repeats old concepts and is ready to risk the emergence of a new hotbed of international tension rather than to adopt a sober and realistic stand, appropriate to the actual situation".

A number of Carter's partners in Western Europe is convinced that his policy is motivated by narrow political interests in connection with the presidential election campaign, and that there is too much hysteria and panicking in it, but not enough diplomatic actions recognizing reality.

RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the group of these states is led by France which refused to join the numerous anti-Soviet measures adopted by Carter, such as the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Carter's latest plan, reportedly outlined in a message to the gravely ill Yugoslav president and probably deliberately leaked, that the U.S. is ready to consider international guarantees to "neutral" Afghanistan, and for which U.S. diplomacy is trying to enlist support in Western Europe and elsewhere, will evidently become a tool with which the U.S. will for some time muddy the waters on the international scene.

It is, however, being pointed out in Washington that the plan does not constitute the essence of the U.S. policy towards Afghanistan, and that it is meant as a concession to the international public opinion.

But Carter will not change his policy aimed at organizing an Afghan counterrevolution, and will continue his attempts to ensure that the fighting and the unrest provoked by the terrorist counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan do not cease.

SOCIALIST STATES MUST REAFFIRM UNITY AGAINST IMPERIALISM

AU032135 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Force of Unity"]

[Text] The world's peace-loving public is justly alarmed by the attempt of U.S. imperialist circles to again foist the atmosphere of cold war on the world, thus reversing the promising and hopeful process of international detente.

In this situation we are not confronted by a completely unfamiliar antipeace force. We are confronted by the very same forces with which the socialist countries, as the main and decisive support of the anti-imperialist fight, have had to grapple in quite a few struggles in past decades.

The main weapon on which the fraternal socialist countries relied, and which always acquitted itself well, was their political, ideological and action unity. It is a unity springing from Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, from common ideals and aims; a unity enhanced by collaboration in actions, by the coordination of foreign policy; a unity founded on economic cooperation, primarily on the firm base of CEMA; a unity supported by the joint defense effort in the fraternal union of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, the armed forces of which are securely protecting the socialist achievements of world socialism and the interests of the rest of peace-loving mankind.

The past decades have confirmed that the influence exerted by the countries of the socialist community on the development of world events was all the more striking, the more concordantly, deeply and broadly the fraternal countries cooperated in all spheres of their domestic and international life.

This truth was manifested in many spheres.

The force of socialism was proved in the common creative work on the reconstruction, construction and development of individual countries. Even in the most difficult years of the cold war in postwar times, that cooperation helped the socialist countries to successfully ward off the discriminatory actions, the boycott and blockade unleashed by imperialism, headed by the United States. They resisted, they did not fail or collapse; on the contrary, despite all the artificial obstacles they successfully defended their independence, their socialist path, and hand in hand they created all the necessary conditions for their successful political, economic and cultural development. The share of their national revenue increased on a worldwide scale, from 15 to 25 percent. Today the CEMA member countries account for one-third of the world's industrial production, and their rate of industrial development is four times that of the capitalist countries.

Imperialism felt the action unity of socialist countries at its fullest during the years of the Vietnamese people's struggles for freedom, independence and social progress. Against enemies far stronger than they were, against foreign usurpers and colonizers, against American imperialism and Chinese expansionism, the Vietnamese people achieved the final victory and the country's unification. International solidarity was a powerful encouragement in their heroic battle; it multiplied their strength and made the just cause of the Vietnamese people invincible.

One of the most telling examples of the socialist community's active influence on the course of the peace struggle is the very fact that, for almost 35 years, Europe has been living a peaceful life. This is the longest period without wars which the history of this continent can recall. Here the ties between socialism and the fight for peace, security and the people's rights are being fully asserted. The awareness of the true price that had to be paid for peace is also cogent. Herein we hear the voice of experience saying that peace was not a present, that it had to be fought for, and that the peoples paid for it by enormous sufferings and the most precious thing they had--their lives.

Finally, under the influence of the countries of real socialism, in Europe the front of cold war was first broken through, and the process of detente entered international life. The Soviet Union's peace offensive, supported by the socialist countries, was crowned by the historical forum in Helsinki, where the top representatives of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada confirmed by their signatures their countries' cooperation in building the system of European security and cooperation.

The aggressive forces of international imperialism--and the top U.S. representatives and their closest allies are playing into its hands--are today striving to reverse that development and to push mankind back into the cold war times. In doing that they are trampling international trust underfoot and they are not hesitating to tear down the bridges of understanding and cooperation that have been built or at least the first foundations of which have been built by the peace-loving forces. What are the chances of the peace-loving forces to prevent the attempts of modern cold warmongers to destroy the work of peace that had required such efforts?

They are not defenseless against the malice of international reaction: Now, as in the past, they have the firm support of the countries of the socialist community.

"Now, when the forces of imperialism have started a counterattack against detente, peace and the peoples' rights, the action unity of the socialist countries in the defense of those great values is more important than ever," Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his recent election speech. He expressed the idea which exactly characterizes the urgent need of our times. The idea speaks the language of deep collective wisdom, based on life, on the common experience of the past decades.

The place of fraternal socialist countries, which had exerted the greatest efforts and energy to make the policy of peaceful coexistence become the firm and unchangeable base of international relations and to insure the right to live in peace for future generations, is unique among the front ranks of the front of resistance against the onslaught of forces plotting to frustrate their peace work.

This unity has always been the greatest irritant to enemies of all shades, because they justly regarded it as what it always was and is--the strongest and most effective weapon of the world of progress and peace. That is also why they exerted, and constantly continue to exert, the greatest efforts and means to at least blunt that unity, because they cannot destroy it. The state machineries of capitalist states and the other arsenals of the bourgeois world are striving, in admirable unity, to "erode" socialism; in a disciplined way they are implementing a differentiated policy with regard to socialist countries and proceeding according to the method of "driving wedges."

Alone in those efforts the enemies reveal that unity as a fighting weapon never grows old, that it has lost nothing of its effectiveness, that it continues to be topical and always necessary.

Czechoslovakia rejects with indignation the course that has prevailed in Washington's present policy: Unambiguously it is taking the side of the forces who cherish peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

"In the spirit of our principled, peaceful foreign policy," Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, declared, "we will strive to overcome the tension that is at present poisoning the international situation so that the world may continue to proceed on the road to international detente."

With a resolution worthy of the great tradtions of our people's fight for a better world, our country is taking its place among the ranks of the united action front of fraternal socialist countries, because at present there is no greater responsibility, no greater service to mankind, than to devote every effort to frustrating the antipeace forces of imperialism.

Even today the firm union of all fraternal countries continues to remain a reliable guarantee that the interests of peace-loving mankind will win.

BENO ADDRESSES COMMUNIST RALLY IN JAPAN

AU040951 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Text] CTK--On Thursday [28 February], on the occasion of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, rallies of solidarity were held in various Japanese cities. They were addressed by representatives of foreign communist and workers parties attending the congress and guests. The delegate of the CPCZ Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Mikulas Beno, addressed a meeting of working people in Nagoya.

In the opening part of his speech M. Beno thanked, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the leadership of the Japanese Communist Party for the invitation to the congress and the participants in the meeting for the kind reception. He conveyed to all Japanese communists sincere fraternal greetings and wishes for success in their congress deliberations.

M. Beno stressed that the principled and creative policy which the CPCZ pursued after April 1969 has created a firm basis for the unity between the party and the people and for a purposeful solution of the tasks of the CSSR's social and economic development.

In the foreign policy part of his speech he stated that it is the decisive merit of the peace policy of the USSR and of the coordinated peace efforts of the state of the socialist community that--thanks to the joint course of action of the international communist and workers movement and all progressive, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces--mankind has been living in peace for more than three decades.

Those peace efforts are opposed by the aggressive imperialist forces, especially by the ruling circles of the United States, that are trying to return the world to the period of the cold war. That is why they are mobilizing all means to prevent democratic and revolutionary changes in young, independent states. The CSSR is in complete solidarity with the just struggle of the people of those countries and is convinced that the attempts of imperialism and all other enemies to halt this inevitable revolutionary process are doomed to fail.

The United States has recently unleashed a hostile campaign in connection with the developments in Afghanistan. This hysteria was escalated especially after the really patriotic and progressive forces in Afghanistan took action, with internationalist aid from the USSR, in defence of revolutionary gains against foreign armed interference and a counterrevolutionary plot of the domestic and foreign reaction.

The CSSR resolutely supports the efforts of the Afghan leadership to consistently implement the goals of the revolution of April 1978 and condemns the reactionary plot against the Afghan people, who have embarked upon the road of profound social transformations.

The CSSR also fully supports the just and heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the construction of a happy socialist society and against the aggressive actions and intrigues of all their enemies, no matter what pretexts and fabrications they may use to mask their intentions.

Czechoslovakia, as a country situated in the very heart of Europe, has a vital interest in detente not only in this area but all over the world. All the greater is the CSSR's concern over the stepped up, dangerous and irresponsible policy of the most reactionary militarist forces in the last few months and weeks and over the fact that even some official representatives of the United States and some other countries have given in to their pressure.

In the spirit of its principled foreign policy of peace the CSSR will continue to strive for the relaxation of international tension in the world. It is a policy that is in harmony with the interests of nations of the whole world. Together with other countries, the CSSR will strive to halt the feverish pursuit of armanent, to achieve disarmament and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

At the close of his speech M. Beno stressed that the CSSR will do everything possible for the development of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Japanese peoples and for the intensification of the increasingly multifaceted cooperation between the fraternal communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Japan.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR

LD031306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Pall Asgeir Tryggvason, the new ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, who is taking up his diplomatic post in the country.

NUCLEAR REACTORS PRODUCED FOR DOMESTIC, FOREIGN MARKETS

AU023113 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 29 Feb 80 p 3 AU

["LIK"-signed article: "The Skoda Plant's Nuclear Future"]

[Text] In exactly 5 years and 10 months time, by the end of 1985, the projected output of the nuclear powerplants in Czechoslovakia should enrich our energy balance sheet by a full 3,520 megawatts. In the course of the Eighth and the Ninth 5-Year Plans the number of our nuclear powerplants should be increasing at an even faster rate...in short: In the next few decades atoms will have the decisive say in energy.

On the basis of an agreement on multilateral production specialization and cooperation and on mutual deliveries for the installations of nuclear powerplants, which was signed last year, the Skoda plant in Plzen is becoming one of the decisive producers and suppliers of nuclear engineering components. Let us disregard today the period of preparations and let us have a look at the "atomic present" of the Skoda Plzen sector enterprise and on its plans for the future.

The Skoda plant in Plzen has been entrusted with the production of the "hearts" of nuclear power stations--the reactors themselves. It is true that the reactor vessel is not the most complicated installation of the nuclear powerplant (separators or steam generators are certainly more complicated) but its production places the highest demands on people. That is logical because, as has already been said, it is the heart of the power station and must endure throughout the years of its operation. It must be the most reliable element, which must endure the pressure and heat that are generated within it during the fission reaction.

According to the aforementioned intergovernmental agreement of the CEMA states, by 1985 the Skoda plant must produce a total of 19 complete light water reactors of the Vver 440 type. At present the Plzen engineering workers have six pressure reactor vessels in process, which are designated not only for us but for other CEMA states as well. For example, this year two reactors will be delivered to the project of the Hungarian nuclear powerplant in Paks; next year another one will be delivered to the Nord power station in the GDR, and so on. For the time being the Skoda plant is being assisted in reactor production by the Vitkovice plant where the individual rings of the pressure vessels are being forged; as of this year's end it will no longer be necessary to transport those rings between Plzen and Ostrava because Skoda will get a large forging press of its own.

What will the future deliveries of the Plzen engineering workers for our own nuclear powerplant projects look like? The first power station of the Voronez type V-1 in Jaslovske Bohunice has reactors which were produced for us by the Soviet Union. As a matter of interest we add that the second reactor will begin to operate there in a very short time. The "twin" of this powerplant, the V-2 power station, which is also being built in Jaslovske Bohunice, will already be equipped with two Vver 440 reactors from Plzen. It should be put into operation between 1982 and 1983. The construction of our third power station of the same type--which will be equipped with four reactors, in contrast to the preceding two power stations, and will thus have twice the output--is gathering momentum in Dukovany in South Moravia. The first bloc of the Dukovany power station should begin to operate by 1 March 1983. The whole power station will be completed in 1985. Between 1985 and 1986 another power station with four 440 megawatt blocs (and, naturally, with four reactors from Plzen) will be put gradually into operation in Mochovce in Slovakia. Finally, in 1987 the first of four 11,000 megawatt blocs will be launched in Malovice, South Bohemia.

We have thus reached the topic of the nuclear prospects of the Skoda employees. Just as they have had to become familiar with and master the production of the Vver 440 reactors (the figure signifies the energy output in megawatts) now they have to prepare themselves for the production of reactors, the output of which will be substantially higher. After all, the production of the Vver 1,000 reactor must start as early as 1985. During the subsequent 5-year period they must master the production of reactors with an output of 1,500 and 2,000 megawatts, to say nothing of the fact that at the same time the Skoda plant will begin to prepare itself for the production of reactors with so-called fast neutrons, which should be applied in our energy sector some time after 1990.

In the sphere of nuclear engineering the Skoda economic production unit is thus becoming--along with Vitkovice--the main Czechoslovak partner of the Soviet Union with respect to the deliveries for the future nuclear powerplants throughout CEMA--it is a program that reaches into the next millenium. In this context it is not without interest that at present negotiations are being held with the Soviet Union on the possibilities of deliveries of nuclear power installations to so-called third markets also.

VANCE'S CHICAGO SPEECH GIVES 'CONTRADICTORY SIGNALS'

DW0411142 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 4 Mar 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] Is the United States returning to a cold war policy? The Foreign Relations Council invited U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Chicago to give an answer to that explosive question. Our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler comments by telephone on the answer:

U.S. Secretary of State Vance did not come to Chicago to call into question President Carter's policy of aggravated Soviet-American relations in front of the renowned club of influential economic and industrial circles. Vance defended everything which is a dangerous burden to Soviet-American relations: The increase in American arms expenditures, the development of new generations of fatal nuclear arms, military interventions to gain control over the oil in the Persian Gulf and the presence of American fleets as well as bases in the Indian Ocean.

Yet, Vance's speech given to Chicago's Foreign Relations Council, which for more than half a century has brought influence to bear on the orientation of U.S. foreign policy, contains aspects that stand in contrast to the agitational statements of past weeks. Vance assured the economic and industrial circles of Chicago that it would not serve the interests of the United States to seek a return to the cold war. The chief of American diplomacy further suggested that the foundations on which East-West relations are built be preserved. Vance also said that relations between the USSR and the United States decide today on the safeguarding of peace in the world. Against the background of military equality which has been achieved between the USSR and the United States, Vance cautioned about not losing sight of the fact that the ratification of SALT II and the limitation of strategic arms systems are a process that takes into consideration the security needs of the United States.

These are signals, dear listeners, that could not be more contradictory. Dangerous rattling of sabers, arms programs to achieve military advantages, statements that the United States again must play the role of world gendarme, and now Secretary of State Vance's cautioning--without, however, making any cuts with regard to Carter's foreign policy.

TIME magazine states that there is outspoken disappointment in Washington. One is really beginning to believe the error that Carter's course of confrontation is finding followers among the allies, but what the White House has heard so far from NATO were unmistakable warnings.

In the whipped-up cold war hysteria that is taking place in the United States in these weeks it is considered unpatriotic and even suspicious to speak of detente; one hopes to be able to quell an American opposition against the revival of the old confrontation policy. More and more voices in the United States, however, dare to charge the Carter administration with steering a course that will eventually lead to political isolation and that will end in a new American foreign policy debacle.

Washington felt called upon to give an answer, and Vance calmed people down: The United States is not interested in returning to the cold war. That statement demonstrates the pressure to which Washington is exposed. But statements do not suffice to rule out a return to confrontation with its dangerous consequences in the nuclear age. As long as the U.S. Senate is hindered in ratifying SALT II, and as long as one arms program after the other is being set up against detente, one is not credible in Washington.

U.S. SEEKS NATO SUPPORT FOR RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCE

DW031737 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1110 GMT 3 Mar 80 DW

[Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] At the Brussels NATO headquarters a so-called consultative conference will take place this week during which the United States wants to include the other NATO states to participate in the setting up of a so-called rapid deployment force or to make another corresponding contribution. Listen to some remarks in this respect by Dr Knut Henssler:

The plans concerning the so-called rapid deployment force, dear listeners, are not new because they date back to the year 1977. Under the pretext of events in Afghanistan the United States is now, to a growing degree, proceeding to translate them into action, step by step. Elite units totalling 140,000 men have already been set up. Their areas of deployment, too, have been fixed in detail, namely the Persian Gulf as well as other strategically important regions of the world. Their mission is to conquer and defend raw material resources, particularly mineral oil, and to support allied regimes against national liberation movements, and this, properly speaking, means nothing but the defense of U.S. monopoly interests abroad as well as pressure and military force against those countries, which for differing reasons are not willing to follow in the wake of U.S. strategy.

Washington apparently is afraid of becoming isolated through such actions of military intervention and this is why it urges NATO for moral and military support. For 4 months now the United States time and again called upon Western Europe to make an effective contribution at long last so as to support the scheme of the rapid deployment force--an object that actually meets with many reservations in Copenhagen and The Hague. This is also why Washington now has stepped up its pace. A few weeks ago confidential letters arrived in the West European capitals in which the United States conveyed its demands in detail.

This week, the respective governments are called upon in Brussels to consent to these plans. For this purpose a group of experts headed by Deputy Defense Secretary Robert Komer arrived from the United States. What does Washington desire from its alliance partners? This question was raised frequently during the past few days.

Well, what matters, according to reports from Washington, is some kind of contribution. Not too much is demanded from the West European states, such as the Netherlands, Belgium or the FRG, it is said. What merely matters is an indirect contribution to this venture, meaning the setting up of arms and equipment depots, the supply of fuel and to see to it that operations are running smoothly. In other words, dear listeners, what matters is to further carry through NATO's long-term program of May 1978. This is also why the plans related to the rapid deployment force are not apt to disperse existing misgivings because there actually are considerable objections, above all in the smaller NATO countries which believe that serious threats to peace and the process of detente are inherent in the pact's rearmament policy.

For this reason differing views will be heard once again at the Brussels negotiating table. The question only is as to who will prevail in the last analysis. In the meantime, the plans on the rapid deployment forces were rejected by a large number of countries of the Arabian Gulf as an interference in their internal affairs and they streatened to slow up their oil installations if the United States were to dare military adventures. For in this region, too, the diplomacy of rapid deployment is regarded as a dangerous modification of the gunboat diplomacy that was doomed to failure in the past.

MARGOT HONECKER RECEIVES AFGHAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD032250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Margot Honecker, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of education, today received Mrs Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Politburo, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of education. The meeting was marked by the GDR's solidarity with the Afghan people fighting for the final victory of the national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution.

Minister Ratebzad paid tribute to the friendship and alliance of her country with the GDR and with other socialist states, especially the USSR. Minister Honecker stressed the GDR's firm alliance with Afghanistan in its struggle against attacks by imperialist reaction on national independence and the integrity and the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, information was exchanged about the education systems in the two countries and also dealt with questions of cooperation in the education and training of the young generation.

The GDR minister of education gave a luncheon after the meeting in honor of the Afghan delegation. Present were Minister of Higher Education Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Klaus Willerding.

STOPH MEETS WITH MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL

LD291602 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Premier Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Friday Damdingiyn Gombojab, chairman of the Mongolian section of the GDR-Mongolian People's Republic Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. The Mongolian guest is in the GDR for the committee's 10th meeting.

During the meeting they exchanged views on questions of the current international situation and on the further development and deepening of bilateral relations. Both sides noted that the close friendly and fraternal relations between the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic based on the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are constantly strengthening and deepening.

Both sides agreed that good results have been achieved in the implementation of the stipulations following the treaty on friendship and cooperation of 6 May 1977. They establish favorable conditions for the further development of the bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation as well as for raising its efficiency. They contribute at the same time toward the strengthening of socialism.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, dealt also with questions of economic cooperation for the period 1981-85.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

LD291604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 10th meeting of the GDR-Mongolian People's Republic Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Berlin with the signing of a protocol.

The committee assessed the results achieved in agriculture and in the veterinary services, geology and light industry as constructive contributions toward the intensification of the economy and raising its efficiency. The committee paid tribute to the achievements in the training of young Mongolians and specialists in vocational schools and GDR partnership enterprises.

The committee laid down further steps directed toward the rationalization and reconstruction of enterprises in the light and food industry in Mongolia and enabling an expansion of trade. The economic committee also dealt with the state of the plan coordination for the period 1981 to 1985 and discussed proposals for the further development of cooperation, especially in the spheres of geology and mining.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY OBSERVED BY NATION, OFFICIALS

Hoffmann Congratulated by SED

LD020048 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Members of the National People's Army [NVA], together with the population and brothers in arms, today celebrated the NVA's 24th anniversary. Representatives of party-state organs, enterprises and mass organizations expressed their thanks to the garrisons for the reliable protection of socialist achievements.

[East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1500 GMT on 1 March, in a similar report, adds the following at this point: "Landing ships, submarine chasers, and mine sweepers of the People's Navy were meeting places for their crews and many visitors, including delegations from the sponsor towns. Together with sailors of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet and the Polish Navy, a demonstration of the high level of combat preparedness was presented."]

At the Defense Ministry, Army General Heinz Hoffmann received the SED Central Committee's greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, as well as other congratulations from the Socialist Youth Association and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The greetings message states that it is important at the present time to defend peace even more resolutely. It cannot be ignored that the imperialists, particularly certain U.S. circles, are visibly worsening the international situation, fanning the arms race and furthering both material and ideological preparations for war. This gives rise to the task of reliably guaranteeing the military protection of socialism. The NVA, in alliance with the Soviet Army and all socialist fraternal armies, must at all times effectively counter all provocations by the class enemy and, in the event of aggression, deal a decisive defeat to the enemy.

Generals Praise Army's Role

LD011634 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0617 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--"Our country's contribution to the safeguarding of peace is respected and acknowledged the world over. Its armed forces, which see in this their supreme assignment are a solid part of the socialist military coalition." This is stated by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR's National People's Army [NVA], on the occasion of the NVA's 24th anniversary, in Saturday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND. The fighting strength and combat preparedness of the NVA counted for something in socialism's balance sheet of military strength which debarred imperialism irrevocably from ever again subjecting the world to its unrestrained rule and exploitation.

"A prime motive of our efforts for a high level of fighting strength and combat preparedness is the brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies," the general emphasizes. "The conscious part played in fashioning ever-closer relations within the framework of this alliance of class and arms is the result of the education of the members of the army in the spirit of unity of socialist patriotism and internationalism. Now as before the attitude toward the Soviet Army is the touchstone for every defender of socialism."

Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the NVA, writing in DER MORGEN, says: "If the peoples of Europe are living in the longest period of peace this century, this is not thanks to NATO but to the consistent peace policy of the Warsaw treaty countries and the great defensive strength of their armed forces."

The aggressive policy of imperialist circles once again aggravated the international situation during recent weeks: "The aim of the missile decision of the NATO Council at its meeting in Brussels in December 1979 and the boosted arms buildup of NATO armed forces, according to their so-called "long-term program", is to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries. The realization of these plans harbors serious dangers for detente and peace." Streletz emphasizes the socialist countries' desire for detente and continues: "However, the socialist states cannot be blackmailed militarily. The defense potential of the USSR and the states allied with it must therefore be strengthened and remain strong enough to enable the peoples of the socialist community to continue to live in happiness and prosperity, in security and peace, and to achieve their lofty aims."

SCHURER DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCTION CHANGES

LD011717 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

[Text] At a ceremony in Berlin today, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Planning Commission, paid tribute to the responsible work of the planning authorities. He stressed that the necessary increase in economic performance under changed production conditions make even greater demands on planning. It is a question of opening up new reserves and making more consistent use of qualitative growth factors. It is a matter of great responsibility to formulate, in accordance with the assignment from the party, a basic outline of economic growth for the 1981-85 period safeguarding the continuation of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy.

In a letter to the secretary general of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, the participants in the ceremony gave an assurance that they would continue to devote all their energies to fulfilling demanding plans. Fifteen working people were awarded the title meritorious official of the GDR planning authorities.

NEPSZABADSAG APPLAUDS BREZHNEV'S 22 FEB MOSCOW SPEECH

AU031351 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Janos Hadju article: "For Peace in the New Decade"]

[Text] For the second time within a few weeks, the head of the Soviet state and CPSU general secretary has taken a stand on fundamental problems of international relations. He spoke out against cold-war trends in an interview published in PRAVDA in the middle of January. This time--in the framework of the analytical system of an election speech, which denotes broader perspectives--he examined for the whole world to see where mankind has come from and where it is going, on his opinion, at the point of transition between the seventies and eighties.

In our opinion, the most important message of the speech, the message meant for everyone, is that despite any unfavorable manifestation apparent today, the world is not lurching toward war, as the bulk of the Western mass information and manipulation apparatus is trying to suggest, but that in spite of its problems and troubles, it will be able to retain the achievements of the seventies with regard to stability. Admittedly--and the members of the socialist community must make allowances for this in their policy--the imperialist ultras have gone over to a counteroffensive on a broad front against the system of relations of international peace. However, the latter is by no means as fragile as the attackers think. The basis of Brezhnez's appraisal is that, with regard to the key issue of the international relations of our age, that is, the peaceful coexistence of different social systems, the recognized communality of the interests of the socialist countries, the recently liberated nations and nations struggling for their development and the peoples of West Europe and Japan are much stronger today than to permit a disintegration of their long-term endeavers through campaigns arising out of expediency.

Today, in our environment in a restricted sense, the missile armament program forced upon the European NATO countries is the factor endangering international peace and security the most, a program that would be suited to directly undermining the security of their existence. Farther afield especially in Asia, the United States is making determined attempts to create or restore its direct influence in countries that--precisely amid the conditions of detente--have advanced far in insuring their national independence and collective interests. And, in Washington's global strategy, considerably more scope was extended to the development of a system of bases that--as a further development of the strategy of the fifties, as it were--is aimed at "encircling" not only the socialist countries, but also the nonalined countries in search of paths of social progress.

It is obvious--and Leonid Brezhnev has made this known with unmistakable emphasis to those concerned--that the socialist community is now reacting everywhere to these imperialist endeavors and is reacting to them through the means demanded by the specific situation. Without mincing his words, the head of the Soviet state declared that any attempt to ravage Afghanistan, which has been in the process of a revolutionary transformation of its social system since April 1978, is a threat both to that country and the security of the southern borders of the Soviet Union. Therefore, those who are now concentrating their propaganda campaign on the withdrawal of the Soviet Armed Forces from Afghanistan--while they, proceeding from Pakistani and Chinese territory, keep repeating and intensifying their attacks from hour to hour--are achieving exactly the opposite of what they are claiming to intend to achieve. The beginning of a withdrawal of the Soviet troops would be made possible only by a cessation of any form of external intervention against Afghanistan.

The appraisal of the situation in the Middle East touched on the Western world's oil interests in that area with blunt openness. In Brezhnev's words, the Soviet Union does not challenge the fact that the West wants to forward the oil it purchases in the area to receiving markets on safe routes. However, if the United States feels that it can attain this objective through a system of new bases and a fleet concentration, then in fact it places powder kegs alongside the oil routes.

We are convinced that the speech in question will have a favorable and constructive effect even in countries and groups of countries that are momentarily plagued by doubt or are looking for their positions, countries whose leaders appeared in recent weeks more or less inclined to adopt Washington's "retaliatory" ideas and steps. It is hoped that a rational process will commence also in capitals where already far too much willingness to line up with the ideas of the hawks has been shown. To be sure, thinking people--irrespective of their ideological outlook--cannot ignore three of Brezhnez's conclusions. One of them is the fact that, with respect to the balance of power, the U.S. attempt to enforce a policy of pressure is hopeless. This would require a superiority that it has long since lacked.

The second cardinal thesis is that not even in the changed atmosphere will the Soviet Union change the specific policy of peace whose objectives and methods have been laid down by the two latest CPSU congresses. Last but not least; The Soviet Union will remain faithful to the practice that has always made it side with the peoples struggling for their national liberation.

If we look back on the seventies, we can conclude, if we go from continent to continent in our minds, that the policy of the socialist countries, which by taking the initiative everywhere has been prevailing and attained a more stable peace and better security in that decade on the basis of these three pillars. We have, here in Europe, attained the most comprehensive and most profound change in liquidating cold-war conditions and developing a system of norms of peaceful coexistence. Although the United States--abusing its military preponderance in NATO and extending its new missiled armament concept to its West European allies--has damaged the front of this political edifice as well, resistance to attempts to destroy the foundations as well has become particularly noticeable in recent weeks. The conditions, which have been made more difficult, demands a greater concentration of strength from the socialist countries. The policy of the socialist countries is the principal guarantee for a peaceful future of mankind. Trusting in this, we have no reason to doubt that, ultimately, not the rebirth of the cold war, but a further strengthening of the institutional system of peace will be characteristic of the eighties.

SOVIET COMMENT ON AFGHANISTAN'S 'NEUTRALIZATION' REVIEWED

AU031550 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed commentary on 29 February Spartak Beglov commentary, released by APN: "Moscow Commentary on a Western Plan: The Slogan of the 'Neutralization' of Afghanistan Cloaks Intervention in Its Domestic Affairs"]

[Text] A few days ago, the EEC countries formulated a proposal to "neutralize" Afghanistan. The proposal by the West European countries, which is supported by Washington as well, was officially forwarded to the Soviet Union by Great Britan--this was announced in London on Friday [29 February].

The essence of the Western plans concerning the "neutralization" of Afghanistan and the relevant Soviet stand was illuminated by an APN news agency commentary on Friday. [paragraph continues]

To begin with, the author, Spartak Beglov, noted that Washington is presenting to the world a completely false picture regarding Afghanistan.

As for the Western ideas concerning Afghanistan's "neutralization" the Soviet press had responded to it negatively even before, as it had to any other concept that would be forced upon the people of Afghanistan from outside to cloak intervention in their domestic affairs. Genuine steps are needed that would serve as an appropriate guarantee for a complete cessation of the intervention of forces that have launched a war, without a declaration of war, against Afghanistan.

There can be no appropriate guarantee without a liquidation of the bases and camps at which instructors from abroad are preparing diversionaries and terrorists. It will be recalled that the Kabul government has stressed its faithfulness to the principles of the nonalined movement and its willingness to be prepared to cooperate and maintain friendly relations with all of the nonalined countries, including the fraternal Moslem countries.

The commentary dwells on Western fabrications about the Soviet Union's role. The Soviet Union has accorded appropriate assistance to this country, to enable it to repulse external aggression, on a legitimate basis. Thus, the Soviet steps--in the spirit of defending the revolution in Afghanistan and securing the Southern borders of the Soviet Union--are exclusively of a defensive nature. Any fabrication that the Soviet Union would be hatching some sinister plans in connection with Iran and Pakistan and "would like to conquer the Persian Gulf area" is absurd.

The Soviet Union regards its interests and security as endangered and it is obliged to react to that and to fulfill its international obligations. There can be only one way out: The moment the danger and the threat cease, the reason for the defensive steps will cease. The way out would be easy in the case of Afghanistan, were the U.S. President to order a cessation of armed incursions and deliveries of weapons into the country and liquidation of mercenary bases. The Soviet Union is prepared to withdraw its troops the moment Kabul and Moscow receive appropriate guarantees that this will be done by the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors, the Soviet commentary declared in conclusion.

MTI REPORTS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMUNIQUE

LD011329 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD

["HSWP Central Committee Session Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 29 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on February 28 under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The session was attended also by the chairman of the Central Control Committee.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the following:

A report on timely international issues presented by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee;

A (?report) on preparations for the party congress presented by Janos Kadar...

A report on the preparation of the Sixth Five-Year Plan presented by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

I.

The Central Committee surveyed the most important international events in the foregoing months. It established that following machinations by imperialist circles world political situation has turned tense and those trends have strengthened which endanger the results attained in the field of detente.

1. Imperialists are trying to upset the current equilibrium between the two world systems and to acquire military supremacy.

The above goal was served by NATO countries' 1978 decision in Washington about raising military expenditures as well as their Brussels resolution of 1979 regarding deployment of new medium-range missiles in certain West European countries. The United States of America has yet not ratified SALT II concluded after much difficulty and this is hampering further talks indispensable for military detente. The danger and tension are escalated by the latest efforts aimed at further expanding and strengthening imperialist military presence in different regions of the world.

The American measures and anti-Soviet campaign launched under the pretext of legitimate Soviet assistance which was rendered in harmony with the international law--on the basis of the valid treaty between the two countries--to the Afghan revolution struggling for social progress and defending against external attacks, has aggravated the tension and is poisoning the international atmosphere.

2. Nobody disputes peoples' right to struggle for attaining and consolidating their national independence and for social uplift. Setting off from the above, the Central Committee repeatedly expressed the Hungarian communists' solidarity with the just fight Asian, African and Latin American peoples are waging for consolidating their national independence and for social progress against neocolonialist attempts.

The HSWP Central Committee communique continues as follows:

3. The latest actions of NATO and imperialists aimed at escalating the arms race imperil the achievements so far of political detente. They are putting huge burdens on mankind and causing concern to every peace-loving person.

Under this situation the Central Committee holds it important to emphasize that peaceful coexistence has no rational alternative and it is a realistic objective to safeguard the achievements of detente and to prevent the break out of a new world war. Despite every attempt by reactionary circles, the balance of forces determining the main trend of world development has not changed. In warding off dangers to peace and to the future of mankind, however, there is need for an active stand by every peace-loving force opposed to sharpening of the international situation.

The Central Committee is convinced that it is in the interest of every country and people that governments take responsible stands and contribute to reducing tension, to peaceful coexistence among states with divergent social systems, to consolidating security and to safeguarding peace.

4. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are continuing their endeavours for warding off dangers threatening world peace and for preserving and consolidating results attained in the field of detente.

This got a clear expression in the electoral speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, as well as in the statements of leading organs and responsible representatives of the other socialist countries including Hungary. The strengthening of uncongenial trends in the international situation has rendered especially timely the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization aimed at reducing military tension, at strengthening mutual security of countries with differing social systems and at enhancing trust.

5. Together with its allies, the Hungarian People's Republic is continuing its endeavours for curbing the armaments race and for removing obstacles on the way of peaceful coexistence. It continues to seem important that SALT II should come into force as soon as possible. Talks should commence on further limiting arms, and no new medium-range missiles should be stationed in West Europe.

Through concrete suggestions the member states of the Warsaw Treaty, including Hungary, have already expressed their willingness to hold a European conference whose task will be promotion of military detente and discussing of measures aimed at strengthening trust. The situation calls for the earliest possible summoning of such a conference. We will continue to advance the realization of the recommendations in the Helsinki Final Act and the preparation of the Madrid conference.

The Hungarian People's Republic will continue to strive for developing its bilateral relations with capitalist countries on the basis of non-intervention in others' internal affairs and mutual advantages. That is why it is working for preserving and developing results recorded in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations and contribute thereby to the consolidation of trust and understanding among peoples.

The Hungarian People's Republic will spare no efforts also in the future in order that the peoples of Europe and the world may advance further on the path of detente, peace and progress.

II.

The Central Committee surveyed the preparations for the 10th congress of the party and established that these are progressing in order and in keeping with the party rules.

The party's 24,000 basic units have already held membership meetings for report-back and for electing their office-bearers. Party meetings at plants, institutions, villages, cities, Budapest districts, and at other local levels have been organized successfully. The party organs gave an account with responsibility about work in the past five years and discussed the congress guidelines. Leading organs of social and mass organizations, too, have widely-rangingly discussed the guidelines issued by the Central Committee.

Active and useful debates were held both at the party as well as at social and mass organizations. Side by side with the appraisal of achievements, the participants spoke also of drawbacks and of problems preoccupying our society. Several useful observations and supplementary suggestions have reached the Central Committee. Our party's ideological and political unity got manifestation also in the debates on the guidelines. The statements made there expressed our people's basic agreement with socialist aims and their willingless to work for solving the tasks. This is reflected well also by the national work emulation drive launched in honour of the 12th congress and the 35th liberation [as received] of the country.

This got a new fillip from the initiative of the "Sandor Sziklai" socialist brigade of the Red Star machine factory to organize congress shifts.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted the drafts of the report and proposed resolution to be presented before the 10th congress.

The Central Committee discussed further tasks pertaining to preparations for the congress. It decided to suggest the following agenda to the congress to meet on March 24, 1980:

1. The report of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee about the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions and about the party's tasks; Speaker: Janos Kadar.

2. The report of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Control Committee; Speaker: Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee.

3. The report of the Appellate Committee; Speaker: chairman of the committee.

4. Election of the members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee.

III.

The Central Committee heard and took note of the report on the preparation of the sixth five-year national economic plan.

PUJA VISITS INDIA; RECEIVED BY INDIRA GANDHI

LD032356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Indian prime minister has received Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs. The talks mainly centered on international issues, first and foremost on events in Asia. Frigyes Puja and Indira Gandhi agreed that there are many possibilities for developing friendly contacts between the two countries, especially in commerce and agriculture.

Also today the Hungarian foreign minister was received by Reddy, head of state. During these discussions bilateral contacts and the more important international issues also were the topics.

As far as the relations between the two countries are concerned, Puja and Gandhi agreed that relations are friendly and there are many possibilities for developing them further.

Frigyes Puja held negotiations with the leaders of three economic ministries on commercial and economic cooperation. They paid special attention to possibilities for cooperation.

Frigyes Puja visited Sanjiva Reddy, president of the republic, and held discussions with his host, Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs.

Additional Reportage

For further reportage on the visit to India by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, see the South Asia section of the 4 March Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BERECZ STRESSES COMMUNIST SUCCESSES AT JAPANESE RALLY

LD291115 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Tokyo:

The Hungarian party delegation attending the congress of the Japanese Communist Party met communists and representatives of the local population at a friendly grand rally organized on Thursday in Kobe, one of the biggest port cities and industrial centre of the Far-Eastern Asian country.

At the session Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, conveyed the friendly and internationalist greetings of the Hungarian party and the entire Hungarian people. He emphasized: As the outstanding successes recorded by the Japanese Communist Party at the latest national and local elections indicate, ever bigger masses are supporting communist candidates.

"On this occasion, too, we sincerely congratulate the election success of our fraternal party," said Janos Berecz. He spoke of Hungary's experience and achievements in socialist construction. He also told the gathering about the preparations for the 12th Congress of the HSWP. He mentioned that the Hungarian people too were concerned over cold war efforts endangering detente, acceleration of the armament race, multiplication of pockets of tension in different parts of the world.

"Our stand," declared the head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Committee, "tallies with the stand in the congress draft resolution of the JCP CC which establishes that today American imperialism forms the main source of war and aggression. We also agree that there is need for joint activity today to safeguard international detente and peace."

Of the working class movement and debates concomitant to it form no modification in that we should wage our struggle--under divergent circumstances though--on identical ideological bases and in the spirit of theory and practice elaborated by Marx, Engels and Lenin. [sentence as received]

The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has addressed a message of greetings to the 15th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party. The message, carried also by the Japanese Communist Party's daily AKAHATA in its Thursday issue, establishes: "The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people engaged in socialist construction highly evaluate the sacrificing struggle being waged by the Japanese communists against national and international monopoly capital and for the defence of workers' interests, democracy and social progress.

"It is highly important from the viewpoint of peace in the region as well as in the world that the Japanese Communist Party has been consistently taking stand against imperialist and militarist endeavours and for shelving the security treaty between Japan and the United States. Close comradely relations link the HSWP and the JCP. The Japanese communists can continue to count on the internationalist friendship and active solidarity of the Hungarian communists in the future too."

JOINT FORUM WITH ITALY MEETS 26-28 FEB

Opening of Forum

AU281142 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Summary] A Hungarian-Italian forum--the eighth of its kind--devoted to aspects of European security and cooperation and relations between the two countries began in Budapest on 26 February. Its Hungarian participants were led by Gyula Gyovai, director of the Foreign Affairs Institute and member of the Presidium of the Hungarian National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Italian delegation is led by Christian Democratic Party Deputy Angelo Maria Sanza and includes Socialist Party Deputy Michele Achilli, chairman of the Italian Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean, and Vittorio Orilia, member of the staff of the PCI Foreign Affairs Department. "The constructive discussion on the first day of the forum reflected that, in the present international situation, both delegations attach great significance to relations among countries with different social systems and meetings among their representatives. They regard it as important that European countries should make initiatives to contribute to alleviating tension and improving relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Communique Issued

LD290022 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--On Thursday a joint communique was issued on the 8th session of the Hungaro-Italian forum held in Budapest on February 26-28, 1980.

The agenda of the session included questions related to detente, security and cooperation in Europe, disarmament and the East-West economic ties.

The delegation of the Italian forum of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean comprised Christian Democratic and Socialist Party MP's. The delegation of the Hungarian National Committee of Security and Cooperation in Europe was headed by Gyula Gyovai, member of the Presidium and director of the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs. The Italian delegation was received by Dr. Bela Kovacs, secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, general secretary of the National Peace Council; Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; and Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Analyzing questions of detente and European security and cooperation, both sides took a stand for maintaining peaceful co-existence, reads the communique. It was deemed necessary to carry on the well-balanced, normal relationship, cooperation and dialogue that developed in the recent years between the socialist and capitalist states and to keep the bilateral and multilateral contacts intensive and systematic. The sides agreed that defending the achievements of detente and rolling back the cold-war atmosphere require the European security and cooperation conference to be organized in Madrid.

The participants of the session made a thorough analysis into the circumstances and causes that have led to the tense international situation prevailing today. They laid strong emphasis on the possibilities at hand in Europe to help maintain the process of detente. They expressed the hope that the talks will be continued on most different levels.

Both sides emphasized no one can benefit from the current arms race. The intensification of such a dangerous process may lead to the mutual economic interests losing in importance. The negotiating parties agreed to hold the next conference in 1981 in Italy.

CYPRIOT TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 MARCH

LD032002 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 3 (MTI)--Invited by the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the delegation of the Pancyprian Federation of Labour (PEO) and the Cyprus Workers' Confederation (SEK) arrived in Budapest on Monday. The delegations are headed by General Secretaries Andreas Ziartides and Michael Ioannou respectively.

Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT, received the delegations of PEO and SEK at the headquarters of SZOT.

The leaders of the Hungarian and Cypriot trade unions informed each other on the political, economic situation of their countries, on the activities of their trade unions and exchanged views on the possibilities of further developing bilateral relations, as well as on topical questions of international trade union movement.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER CENTERS--In Hungary, as in industrially developed countries, remote data processing systems and terminal networks are beginning to be set up, currently using mostly computers made in capitalist countries. The major operators are the Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Administration Computerized Service [Allamigazgatasi Szamitogepes Szolgalat] and the Institute for Coordination of Computer Technology. Hungary is also a member of the international flight reservations system, SITA, but it participates in other experimental links with foreign computers as well. There were 128 on-line computer terminals in Hungary in 1976; by 1980, their number is expected to increase to 300. Between 1976 and 1980 a total of 5.73 billion forints will have been spent by the institutions involved. Over the past years an increasing number of computer technology products have been imported from Japan. It is well known that Toshiba's mail sorting system is in use at the Hungarian Postal Service, but Japanese computers are also at work at the Gyongyos Semiconductor Factory of United Incandescent, at Budapest Technical University and at the National Electrical Power Load Distributing Center. To expand the services of the remote data processing services, the Hungarian Postal Service plans to establish a data network based on an electronic, time sharing, line-switching center controlled by a stored program. To this end, the Budavox Foreign Trade Enterprise signed a several-million forint contract with Nippon Electric of Japan for the importing and putting into operation of the Budapest electronic telex and data center (NEDIX 510-A) as well as the data network installations. This network will be available to Hungarian users in 1981. [Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian No 5, 2 Feb 80 p 25 WA]

HONECKER ARRIVES IN WARSAW ON WORKING VISIT; TALKS BEGIN

LD031830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Poland on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Talks began today between the leaders of the two parties. They are attended on the Polish side by: Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Politburo and president of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Pinkowski, deputy member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Jerzy Waszczuk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; and also Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, and Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department.

On the GDR side the talks are attended by: Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermann Azen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The talks concern further development of cooperation between the two countries, and problems resulting from the current international situation.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH MONGOLIAN SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY

AU031438 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 80 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The Polish Academy of Sciences and the Mongolian Academy of Sciences signed a 1981-85 cooperation accord in Warsaw. The accord provides for the continuation of joint geographical and ethnographic research and of the work on the automation of scientific research.

Polish-Mongolian geographical research has been conducted for a few years. A geographical station run by the Polish Academy of Sciences has been active near Ulaanbaatar for some years.

Geographical research into the development of economic regions of Mongolia, natural resources and conditions for developing the country's central region has been conducted. Research into the structure of the workers classes in Poland and Mongolia is planned. Research into the material collected by the Polish-Mongolian paleontological expeditions to the Gobi desert and the publication of the data on the Mongolian dinosaur fauna will be of great importance.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR

LD292026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council at the Palace of Belweder has received in audience Jorge Ortiz, the ambassador of the Republic of Ecuador, who presented his credentials.

EIGHTH PZPR PARTY CONGRESS PUBLISHES ELECTIONS APPEAL

AU031436 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["Appeal for Universal Support for the Eighth PZPR Congress as a Foundation of the National Unity Front Platform in the Elections to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and to the Voivodship People's Councils"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ELECTIONS TO THE SEJM OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND TO THE VOIVODSHIP PEOPLE'S COUNCILS WILL BE HELD ON 23 MARCH. AS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CASE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF PEOPLE'S POLAND, WE WILL GO TO THE POLLS UNITED IN THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT--UNITED FOR THE GOOD OF OUR FATHERLAND AND ITS PROSPERITY, SECURITY AND WORLD POSITION. ON THE EVE OF THAT IMPORTANT EVENT THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS APPEALS TO ALL POLISH WOMEN AND MEN, WHO ARE CONSCIOUS OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR TODAY AND THE FUTURE OF POLAND, TO ACCEPT THE CONGRESS-SPONSORED PROGRAM FOR POLAND'S DEVELOPMENT AND FOR INTENSIFYING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AS THE POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT.

The PZPR serves the people and recognizes their good as its supreme goal. The party program expresses the most vital interests of the Polish people and maps out the path for the further development of the national economy, for enhancing the socialist fatherland's strength and for insuring prosperity for all citizens.

EFFORTS TO FURTHER DEEPEN THE UNITY OF THE POLISH PEOPLE ENGAGED IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND OF ALL PATRIOTS REGARDLESS OF THEIR ORIGINS AND PHILOSOPHY--PATRIOTS WHO WANT TO SERVE OUR JOINT FATHERLAND WITH THEIR HEARTS, MINDS, WORK AND CIVIC MILITANCY--ARE THE FOCUS OF THE PARTY'S SUPREME CONCERN.

The party program maps our tasks concerning the further development of socialist democracy, the greater share of all social sections in government and in enhancing people-to-people relations, further improvements in the people's conditions, the development of science, education and culture, strengthening the family and fostering the social way of life. The party addresses that program to all the people, to all Polish women and men.

LET US FOCUS OUR THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS ON THOSE GOALS AND SEE THAT THECOMING ELECTIONS ARE SUPPORTED EVERYWHERE.

Let us be consistent in our efforts to further consolidate Poland's position and authority of the world. We are disturbed by the intensification of the arms race and tension by the cold war forces. Attempts to undermine the peaceful cooperation developing in Europe on the basis of the postwar political-territorial changes are continuing. That is precisely why we must be vigilant and everyone must be concerned for the good and defense of our state, for the further deepening of the brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. Together with our allies and in cooperation and dialog with all progressive and realistic forces we will consistently defend detente and support its continuation, indefatigably seek to preserve peace for our people and for other European peoples and fight for generally insuring the right to live in peace, which is the basic human right.

Better work is the foundation for implementing the country's development program and the prosperity of every one of us. Progress in every sphere will be all the greater if we are more efficient in fulfilling all our individual and collective tasks. [paragraph continues]

Let all the communities of our society and all our citizens focus their attention on the task to raise the quality and effectiveness of work, to insure efficient and disciplined implementation of socioeconomic plans and to achieve higher economic effectiveness and production order in every production plant, every rural parish and village and every sector of the national economy. Let us make consistent efforts to increase industrial and farm production, to be more thrifty in using material resources and energy and to improve organization, management and the standards of the institutions that deal with people's business.

Let us support all the people who display constructive initiative and inventiveness, who are consistent in combating shortcomings and acts of neglect, who are conscientious and dedicated and who place exacting demands on themselves and on other people. Let us propagate respect for people who work effectively and productively. Let us make increased use of young people's enthusiasm and commitment and let us train them in the spirit of active approval of the basic values of our system and people.

Let us strengthen one's sense of social justice by combating all phenomena and attitudes offending against this justice and let us spread and consolidate the principle of socialist morality and of civic virtues in life.

THE EIGHTH CONGRESS STRONGLY STRESSES THAT THE PZPR WILL AS EVER CREATE CONDITIONS FOR THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF LARGE SECTIONS OF OUR COMMUNITY IN GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL CONTROL.

The Sejm and the voivodship people's councils, which will be elected in the coming elections, will face responsible and important tasks stemming from the congress proposal. The eighth congress is convinced that the entire party and its Central Committee as well as voivodhsip bodies will support the process of the further strengthening of the Sejm and the people's councils. Let that task become the joint concern of all citizens and let the ties between the socialist state bodies and society gain in strength.

THE CONGRESS APPEALS TO CITIZENS FOR MASSIVE PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS. IT APPEALS TO THEM TO VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT LIST AND TO FULLY AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT THE PZPR'S POLICY IMPLEMENTED IN COMMON WITH THE ZSL AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AS WELL AS WITH ALL THE FORCES OF THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT--THE PROGRAM WHOSE SUPREME GOAL IS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE POLISH PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

LET US DO ALL WE CAN TO INSURE THAT THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN TAKES PLACE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY'S HIGH POLITICAL AND PRODUCTION MILITANCY AND OF CIVIC CONCERN FOR THE COUNTRY'S AFFAIRS.

WE WILL DEMONSTRATE OUR NATIONAL UNITY, PATRIOTISM, RESOLVE TO WORK CREATIVELY FOR THE COUNTRY AND HIGH CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS WHEN ON 23 MARCH WE ALL PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS AND VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL UNITY FRONT CANDIDATES.

[Signed] The Eighth PZPR Congress, Warsaw, February 1980.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM DIES--Jerzy Feliksiak, the Polish ambassador to Belgium, has died in Brussels at age 55. He wassa long-standing activist of the Polish youth movement. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Mar 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU AWARDED PLAQUE BY PARIS INSTITUTE

AU271618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Summary] "A ceremony took place at the Palace of the Republic at noon at which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded a gold medal with sash and a plaque of the Institute for a New World Economic Order of Paris on the fifth anniversary of the creation of that institute." At the same ceremony, Comrade Elena Ceausescu was awarded a gold medal and a plaque of the Institute for a New World Economic Order on its fifth anniversary.

"The high distinctions awarded to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu are a new and telling expression of the particular appreciation he enjoys at the international level." They are proof of the high esteem enjoyed by the head of the Romanian state and of the great appreciation for his outstanding contribution to establishing a new international economic order and to achieving the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of peoples and to building a world of peace, security, understanding and equal cooperation among nations, a better and more just world on our planet.

The floor was taken, among others, by Mihnea Gheorghiu, chairman of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, by Giancarlo Elia Valori and other members of the delegation of the institute for matters of a new international economic order.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu also took the floor at this ceremony and expressed thanks for the high distinctions bestowed on her.

"Taking the floor, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks to the institute for matters of a new international economic order and presented our country's position regarding major aspects of the current international life."

Ceausescu Speech at Ceremony

AU031452 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Feb 80 pp 1, 5 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 27 February Bucharest ceremony at which he was awarded distinctions by the Paris Institute for a New World Economic Order]

[Text] Gentlemen, Comrades:

I am extremely happy to meet today with the delegation of the Institute for a New World Economic Order, a delegation made up of eminent representatives of science, economy and politics of Italy, England, France, Federal Germany and Austria. I view your presence in Romania--on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the institute's establishment--as a reflection of the good relations between Romania and your countries, and particularly as a sign of appreciation for Socialist Romania's correct policies, devoted to eliminating underdevelopment and to establishing a new world economic and political order, based on equality, respect for the independence and sovereignty of all the peoples, noninterference in internal affairs, and on a mutually advantageous cooperation.

I want to thank you for the medal awarded to me and for your praise of my activities and especially for Socialist Romania's activities and international policies.

I also want to express thanks for the message sent by the institute director, Arturo Frondizi, to whom I beg you to convey my best wishes for health. My thanks also to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky for his message; in my turn, I extend to him best wishes.

The fifth anniversary of the establishment of the institute constitutes an important moment; it affords an opportunity to review its activities and to scientifically demonstrate and help the politicians understand that the world must change, and that t the old order, based on inequality in economic relations cannot continue; that order must be replaced by a new order, based on equity and justice, which should permit all the nations to develop freely and to engage in an equitable and mutually advantageous trade.

I do not wish to speak now about the old order, since we are all aware of its failings. We all agree--and you, who work at and lead the institute for the new order are fully aware of this--that this order no longer meets the interests of the developed countries, and even less those of the developing countries. Life has demonstrated how unjust this old order has become, if it was ever just at all. Naturally, each period had its own economic, legal and moral system; however, the world has changed and hence, these systems must change too. People are changing; peoples have won political independence and wish to be masters of their national resources and to use them to improve their well-being and to consolidate their national independence and sovereignty.

We are now at a particularly important point in international life, brought about primarily by events which have greatly increased tension and caused big concentrations of military forces in various parts of the world, thus creating a very grave threat not only to the policy of detente, but for the peoples' peace and independence themselves, and posing the danger of military confrontation.

This is why Socialist Romania believes that every possible effort must be made to halt the mounting international tension and to resolve the existing problems through peaceful negotiations, securing the independence and sovereignty of all the peoples and abstaining from the use or threat of force.

All peoples are interested in a resumption and accentuation of the policy of detente; it is in their interest to responsibly reject any actions that jeopardize peace--so necessary to and so fervently desired by each people.

One of the problems contributing to the current international situation is the deepening gap between rich and poor countries. You are citizens of developed countries which consider themselves rich, although there are differences between them--I am referring to those present here, since the director of the institute comes from a developing country. It is very important that men of science and politicians from developed countries have joined forces with people from developing countries to form this institute, and that they are endeavoring to achieve a new world economic order. This shows that, indeed, progressive people, scientists and always more politicians from developed countries, too, are aware of the fact that they must pool their efforts together to establish new relations, relations of equality and equity in the world. This fact highlights even more the importance and role of the institutes you represent and lead.

We hope that this year, in which the United Nations will hold a session for the new world economic order--and in which various international meetings devoted to this issue have already been held or are scheduled--will mark a genuine turning point toward providing solutions to the problems of underdevelopment and toward a new world economic order.

It must be thoroughly understood that a better and more just world and international cooperation can only materialize on the basis of fully equal relations and within the framework of a new world economic order. It is in the universal interests to base these relations on new principles, which should insure more rapid progress for the poor, backward countries, while contributing to economic stability, to overcoming the present economic crisis, and to mankind's general progress.

You, who deal with economic matters, understand as well as the politicians that given the current conditions, the economic and monetary crisis cannot be overcome by any single group of countries, however rich they may be, but only through close cooperation among all the nations of the world. The developing countries must be helped in their socioeconomic development, must be permitted wide access to science and technology, to culture and cadre training--and this cannot come about without close cooperation with the developed countries. Of course, one could say that they could do that by themselves--and I am among those who have confidence in the ability of the developing countries to eventually overcome their difficulties--however, for that they would need a long time and great efforts, and that would enhance the conflict between rich and poor countries. Consequently, the rich countries must realize that helping the backward countries eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order is not only a humanitarian and humane action, but also a responsible political and social action contributing to resolving mankind's current problems.

Everybody must grasp that an end must be put to the huge arms spending, to the arms race. We all talk of detente; in Europe we vaunt the Helsinki Conference, when in fact since the conference military expenditures have been increasing annually, while new armaments were stockpiled on the continent. Only last year, NATO decided to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe. We Europeans understand perhaps better than anyone that wherever medium-range missiles may be located, they are of concern to all the European countries, because in view of Europe's size, these missiles can hit any country. As you know very well, bombs, including nuclear bombs, do not distinguish between capitalists and socialists; they hit socialist and capitalist countries alike. Consequently, we must plan and endavor to stop the deployment of new missiles in Europe and to achieve a balance of forces guaranteeing the security of each country; this balance, however, should be achieved by reducing armaments, thus eliminating the danger of destruction throughout the continent. Hence, when speaking of the new world economic order we must also keep in mind that efforts must be intensified for disarmament, to halt the arms race, to achieve security in Europe, and to promote a genuine policy of cutting military spending and of disarmament in Europe. I am dwelling at length on the problem of Europe because it is here that there are the greatest stockpiles of armaments and should these be reduced and a policy of active cooperation achieved in Europe, this would have a forceful impact on all the continents and on the general disarmament policy.

There are, of course, many problems awaiting a solution, and we must unite our forces to solve them. Thus, scientists and politicians must cooperate closely to put all the wonderful achievements of science in all areas, including economic sciences, at the service of each nation's progress, well-being and independence. A policy of detente is not conceivable unless the independence of each nation is observed. Hence, we must untiringly militate to enforce strict respect for the independence of all the nations by all the states and throughout the world, respect for each people's right to freely elect their system of development without any foreign interference. In point of fact, you maintain permanent and good relations with the developing countries and know that they connect economic issues closely with the issue of independence, noninterference in their internal affairs, disarmament, and creation of a world in which each nation can be a free agent and fully capitalize on its creative capabilities. From this viewpoint, each people--large or small--has contributed and will further contribute a good deal to civilization and progress.

Science is not accessible only to the great, it is accessible to any thinking man who wants to have a profound understanding of the laws governing nature and mankind, and to tap them for the benefit of mankind's independence and progress.

We therefore attach great importance to developing scientific and cultural relations and cooperation among people of all countries active in those areas. We believe that the scientists, men of culture and politicians can play a more important role and raise their voices more loudly in reminding people that men are born equal and must live as equals, and that they are all entitled to profit from the achievements of science, and to a dignified and free life.

This is how I view the role and work of your institute. I hope that the cooperation between our economic institute and your institute will further develop, and that they will contribute to making these problems clear and to mobilizing all efforts toward fulfilling your noble ideals and targets--for which Romania is fighting and will always fight.

You can rest assured that in Romania and in its president you will always find active support, and that we will spare no effort to promote a policy of detente, cooperation and peace, of respect for each nation's independence.

I wish you success in your future activities.

I warmly congratulate you on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of your institute. I hope that the coming years--the coming 5-year plan so to speak, until 1985--will bring your institute even greater satisfaction, through international fulfillment of many of its goals.

Once again, I thank you wholeheartedly, and wish you good health. (loud and prolonged applause)

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI CONFERS WITH RALLIS IN ATHENS

AU032000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 3/3/1980--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, now on a working visit to Greece, had talks on Monday with the Greek foreign minister, Yeoryios Rallis. Examining the way the decisions agreed at top level are carried through, the two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries and peoples have witnessed a permanently ascending course, to the advantage of the two nations, of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over. Setting out from this they analysed the ways for further expanding, on multiple planes, the Romanian-Hellenic bilateral collaboration in policy, economy, technology, science and culture.

In the spirit of the top-level meetings, the sides agreed on further arranging periodic consultations at the level of the two governments as well as at other levels, between the two ministries of foreign affairs.

Expressing their anxiety in connection with the mounting international tension, the two ministers stressed by joint agreement the need for the peoples, the politicians, the advanced forces all over the world to most resolutely act in a spirit of high responsibility for the implementation and continuation of the policy of detente. They stressed that this policy should rely on the observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force.

In this frame, the foreign minister of Greece appreciated the contribution of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to putting an end to the worsening course of international situation, to doing everything possible for the policy of detente, cooperation and understanding to be safeguarded and furthered to the benefit of all peoples.

Special stress was placed during the talks on the need for developing the cooperation and upbuilding the security on the European Continent. By joint agreement, they pointed to the need for the Madrid reunion to be held at the agreed date and its works to be thoroughly prepared, for them to be conducted in a climate of dialogue and not of confrontation, so that the results may cope with the peoples' expectations, really spurring the efforts toward implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole, with a view to switching over to concrete measures of confidence and stability, of military disengagement and disarmament, as a contribution to the general improvement of the international climate.

In the context of the concerns with the engineering of security in Europe, the two ministers pointed to the importance of developing relations of good neighborliness and collaboration among all countries in the Balkans, to turning the Balkans into a zone of cooperation and peace.

The two ministers firmly declared for the military equilibrium to be achieved by cutting down the armed forces and weapons, the military budgets instead of augmenting them.

The two ministers also expressed anxiety about the obtaining hotbeds of conflict and tension to which new tension adds, stressing the need for all the disputed issues to be solved by peaceful means exclusively, by negotiations, without resorting in any way to the use of force or threat with force. They highlighted the importance of a global solution to the Near East conflict, while observing the legitimate right of the Palestinian people.

Likewise, they highlighted the importance of the settlement of the Cyprus conflict by negotiations between the two communities on the island, which should insure their peaceful cohabitation, the observance of the independence, sovereignty and non-aligment of the Cypriot state.

The Romanian foreign minister invited his Greek opposite number to pay an official visit to Romania.

At the same time the Romanian foreign minister met Constantin Mitsotakis, Greek minister of economic co-ordination. On the occasion the sides discussed problems related to the development of the trade exchanges and the cooperation in production between the two countries.

OPREA RECEIVES GDR MACHINE TOOLS MINISTER

AU031319 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/3/1980--On Monday, March 3, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, received Rudi Georgi, minister for machine tools and processing machines of the German Democratic Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the talks, approached were questions regarding the development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, and set were tangible measures for intensifying the cooperation between the two countries in the domain of machine tools and processing machines.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES NEW FRG AMBASSADOR

AU032005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/3/1980--On March 3, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, received Michael Jovy, the new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, on a formal presentation call. A talk was held on the occasion which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES LEONTE RAUTU AT AWARD CEREMONY

AU031845 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 February award ceremony for Political Executive Committee member Leonte Rautu on his 70th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonte Rautu:

I want to begin by conveying to you, on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, of the entire party and on my own behalf, warmest congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday, and especially for your long years of activity in the party and for the high distinction--the order of the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class--that has been conferred on you for the second time.

This constitutes a mark of the party leadership's great appreciation for your work as a party activist and for your efforts in the party leadership to implement the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and implement the 12th party congress decisions.

It is customary on such occasions to look back on one's work. Much can undoubtedly be said about our struggle in the underground period, about the manner in which in those difficult years the Communist Party bore aloft the banner of the struggle to defend the interests of the working people, Romania's national interests, and the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

It is no secret to anyone that, in the dark years of fascism, in the period that preceded the 1940 world war, the RCP was the only force that realized that all our people must take a resolute stand against fascism and against the war, must struggle for a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and with all the antifascist forces. This won the party the trust of the masses and enhanced its prestige among the people, thus permitting it to secure the victory of the national antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, to take over political power and to begin building socialism.

It is indisputably true that a party will win the people's trust and will earn such trust only if it identifies in all circumstances with the people, with its interests, with the country's integrity and sovereignty; our experience has fully demonstrated that.

You have been among those active in those years and, like other activists of that time, you are familiar with these things. It is perhaps a good idea to recall them from time to time for the benefit of our youth and of our post-23 August activists, to help them grasp that to be a communist and a revolutionary, one must first of all make every possible effort to serve the people and their socialist and communist ideals; we thus help them understand that those ideals can only be attained with the support of and together with all our people. [paragraph continues]

That is precisely the way our party acted before 23 August and is still acting today. This is not the moment for historical diversions or for recalling in detail the events that occurred after 23 August or in the succeeding years. There have been many positive achievements, but also failings and shortcomings. However, the essential point to keep in mind is that our party always found the strength and knew how to lead the people to victory and to socialism, and to secure the country's independence and sovereignty. I think that is the main thing to retain and never to forget.

We have a wonderful program--I mean the party program adopted at the 11th congress--and we are in the midst of its implementation. We also have the historic decisions adopted at the 12th congress. Adding up the pluses and minuses that existed and still exist we may state that the party program is being steadfastly implemented--and that is because of the party's work, because of its central and political executive committees fulfilling the mission entrusted to them by the congress and the Central Committee. The implementation of the party program is the work of the workers class, of the working people regardless of nationality and of all our people, who are unswervingly implementing the party's domestic and foreign policy. You are taking an active part in all this work, together with the entire collective, and we all appreciate your contribution to the implementation of our entire domestic and foreign policy.

As a revolutionary having reached this age and after long years of work it is indeed gratifying to be able to say that you have served the party and have done your best to meet the party's new tasks and to earn the party's and people's trust. I think those are essential requirements for any revolutionary.

There is much that we have to do. At this age you still have many years of work ahead of you. We must indeed make efforts to fulfill the program we have for the period until 1990. We must keep in mind the fact that the coming five years are decisive for the fulfillment of the party program.

We must be intensively active in the international arena and contribute to overcoming the current difficult situation and to stopping the accentuation of tension; we must contribute to a policy of detente, of peace, of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all the peoples. We can state without false modesty that our party and Socialist Romania are steadfastly fulfilling their roles in the international struggle for a new policy of equality among all the nations and for a better and more just world.

We have much to do in all areas, including the sector for which you are responsible--that of educating and shaping party and state cadres, and of inculcating in each one's consciousness a revolutionary spirit of unmovable devotion to the cause of socialism, of freedom and independence for the people, of peace and progress in the world.

I want to express my trust that in the future, too, together with the entire Political Executive Committee and the entire party, you will fulfill your duties and the tasks assigned to you by the party, and that together we will attain new successes in implementing the 12th party congress decisions.

With this conviction, I want to once again convey to you warmest congratulations and wishes for success in your work and in the common activities of the Political Executive Committee and our entire party.

I wish you good health, happiness and a long life! (lively applause)

SCINTEIA VARIATIONS TO COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO BULGARIA

The following variations to the item entitled "Additional Coverage of Ceausescu Visit" and subtitled "'Announcement' on Visit," published in the 19 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, Page C 4, were taken from SCINTEIA of 15 February:

Page C 4, subslug reads: [Communique on the 13-14 February friendly visit...]

Page C 5, fourth paragraph, line five reads: Planning Committee; Aurel Duma, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee, director of the ...

Page C 6, third paragraph, line two reads: further develop the relations between the...

Page C 6, same paragraph, line four reads: ...on equal rights, respect of independence...

Page C 6, paragraph five, line three reads: ...of other states, the policy of force and of the threat to use force...

Page C 6, paragraph seven, line seven reads: ...measures for military disengagement and for disarmament... The same variation appears again in the last line of the same paragraph.

Page C 7, third paragraph, reads: During the talks other questions of mutual...

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN PORTUGAL--A Romanian economic delegation visited Portugal to examine opportunities and means for further developing trade exchange and bilateral economic cooperation. The visit of the Romanian delegation to Portugal demonstrated opportunities and the joint desire to expand and diversify cooperation and trade exchange between Romania and Portugal in the spirit of the positive relations between the two countries and in conformity with the agreements and understandings concluded during summit visits and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GUYANA--By a presidential decree, Comrade Marin Argint has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, with residence in Caracas. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Feb 80 p 5 AU]

TITO'S HEALTH REMAINS 'GRAVE'; PNEUMONIA 'SUBSIDING'

LD041100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of the health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito remains grave. There are signs of a certain subsiding of the pneumonia. The intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

EEC'S JENKINS CONTINUES VISIT TO BELGRADE

Meeting With Kolisevski

LD291704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia. He is accompanied by Sir Roy Denman, director general of the EEC for external affairs.

During a cordial and friendly conversation, they discussed the present cooperation and further promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. Vice President Kolisevski thanked Jenkins for his personal contribution in achieving the agreement between the the SFRY and the EEC at the recent talks in Brussels.

Roy Jenkins assessed the agreement as very important and emphasized that it is opening up prospects for faster and all-round development of relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC and for overcoming existing difficulties in the Yugoslav balance of payments in relation to the EEC.

Roy Jenkins particularly emphasized that the agreement was based on full respect for Yugoslavia as an independent, nonalined European and Mediterranean country.

Vice President Kolisevski acquainted Roy Jenkins with some aspects of the domestic and foreign political activity of Yugoslavia and with the functioning of the SFRY Presidency.

The talks were attended by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bora Jeftic, SFRY ambassador to the EEC; and others.

Predeparture Press Conference

LD291706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In all the talks throughout my 2-day visit, in accordance with the close and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC, both my hosts and I have emphasized the significance of the new agreement on long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC. We are convinced that it is in the interests of both sides and that as a result of efforts on both sides it will make a particular contribution to increasing Yugoslavia's exports to the EEC's market and to reducing the trade deficit with EEC countries.

This was stated by Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities, at a press conference this afternoon prior to his departure from Belgrade. He has spent 2 days on an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC is significant not only from the economic point of view, Jenkins said, but also because of its so-called sui generis character, because its provisions respect and emphasize Yugoslavia's special and specific position as a nonalined European and Mediterranean developing country.

Jenkins expressed satisfaction with the same initialing of the agreement and stressed that the same feelings were being expressed by representatives of the SFRY Government and economy, particularly in view of the new possibilities for the expansion of cooperation. He added that the holding of the first meeting of a mixed committee--a cooperation council which will be formed on the basis of the agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC--is envisaged for the fall and that the Commission of European Communities intends to open an office in Belgrade sometime this year.

In reply to questions from Yugoslav and foreign journalists--who numbered more than 50--Roy Jenkins said that he believes that the cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC will be signed in Belgrade at the beginning of April, immediately following the EEC summit. The president of the Commission of European Communities added that the new agreement has created conditions which will probably make possible an annual reduction of about $1 billion in the Yugoslav trade deficit with the EEC.

'UNIQUE' EEC AGREEMENT GIVES FRESH IMPETUS TO DETENTE, ECONOMY

POLITIKA Commentary

AU011101 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Momcilo Pantelic commentary: "Broader European Cooperation"]

[Text] The road for many Yugoslav products to buyers in Western Europe is going to become much easier. Yugoslavs temporarily working in the EEC countries will obtain a more favorable status. The EEC countries have again found interest in promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia, not only in traditional forms, but also by means of new, long-term arrangements, joint entry into the markets of third countries.... A reduction of the Yugoslav trade deficit is envisaged.

Whether everything will be exactly as indicated by the SFRY-EEC agreement initialed by Andov and Haferkamp remains to be seen. However, one can already say that this document, which should be adopted by the political organs of the two organs at the end of March, confirms that a way out of the impasse--in which the trade imbalance to Yugoslavia's detriment nearly became a political problem--can be found through patient, tolerant negotiations in the mutual interest, and also in a broader interest. After a long period of lack of understanding for Yugoslavia's justified demands, the EEC has now demonstrated its political and legal willingness to consider the reality practically.

The most general economic reality which gave rise to this special agreement is that business cannot develop if one of the two partners is in an inferior position. It has also been noted once again that in the current intensified international tension a stable, nonalined Yugoslavia represents an important backbone of peace in Europe and in the world. Let us recall that that has been demonstrated in the numerous messages wishing the recovery of President Tito, to whom respect was paid not only as a great Yugoslav, but also a world personality, particularly in stressing the inviolability of the principles of independence and an equitable and peaceful cooperation.

The new agreement with the EEC gives an important impetus to the Yugoslav economy, both for improving the balance in this important market as well as for alleviating domestic economic difficulties. As a nonalined country, the SFRY has always made efforts to have comprehensive cooperation, while not linking itself in any respect, economic or otherwise, with one or another circle of partners. [paragraph continues]

In addition to cooperating with the EEC, Yugoslavia has also developed economic relations with other groups--CEMA and EFTA. Naturally, Yugoslavia also has developed economic relations with the nonalined and developing countries with which it is waging a common struggle to create a new, more just international economic system.

In an ideologically, strategically and bloc divided Europe, the SFRY-EEC agreement reached in Brussels also provides an encouraging example of improved cooperation between neighbors which have different international positions and social and economic systems. That certainly is a great impetus for the process of detente in the preparations for the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in the "old continent." A continental nonalined state of Europe--Yugoslavia--has gained the reputation of a country which knows how to preserve its independence outside supranational "umbrellas," but is also considered a country with a great many friends in the world. The interest in nonalinement is spreading more and more in Europe--at the Havana conference, for instance, there were more European countries, in various capacities, than ever before.

At the same time, during the present cooling of relations between the two "centers" of power, Western Europe is trying to express its particularity, with which it does not want to neglect obligations resulting from the pact or to accept a deviation as regards its independence in actions. In this situation, Yugoslavia is appreciated as a neighbor who, despite many temptations, has succeeded in proving itself as an independent and constructive partner in international affairs. During the past 2 years, high representatives of Yugoslaiva have had meetings with statesmen of all EEC member countries and with the EEC officials. The lengthy, and frequently also painstaking, coordination of interests has brought results only this week with the agreement on the need to improve the relations to an extent now acceptable to both sides.

The EEC's increased--but certainly not the maximum--understanding in the current specific situation is further evidence of international confidence in the stability and strength of the Yugoslav system, even when the Yugoslavs themselves are not satisfied with the state of their economy. However, it is also evidence that the troubles of the nonalined and other developing countries are not solely the consequence of their own shortcomings, but also of the inequitable relations in the international market, relations which could obviously be better balanced. Prior to the CSCE meeting in Madrid, it is a valuable realization that there are ways of solving international problems to the benefit of all sides at the negotiating table, without giving up one's own principles.

Colovic Comment

AU012024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] A new agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC was initialed in Brussels on Monday. The agreement will most probably be signed in the beginning of April in Belgrade, and it will come into force on 1 July. Dragan Colovic talks on the importance of this agreement:

This is certainly an important event, not only for our country and the EEC countries but also in a wider sense. It has been shown that it is possible to reach an agreement on a completely equal footing in this case between the largest economic group in the West and a socialist, and at the same time nonalined, small developing country with a specific international position and peculiarities in its internal development. Yugoslavia has always striven for the development and a constant progress of economic and trade relations both with the EEC and the other economic group, CEMA, but not at any price.

In keeping with a direction in its internal and foreign policy, Yugoslavia has always tended, and has succeeded in doing so, to have its economic and trade relations on the basis of relations between equal partners, regardless of the differences in the real economic strength of either of them.

The new agreement, as its provisions envisage, should contribute to a gradual elimination of the present untenable trade deficit at our expense. In this way it should open new prospects for an even more successful development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Of course there have been, and there will be, various speculations and guesses in connection with the latest agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC, such as that the new agreement should allegedly help Yugoslavia to distance itself from the other big economic group, which is to say, CEMA, and to draw closer to the West. Of course this is a typical example of bloc (?blindness) of certain circles in Europe and beyond who do not want to accept Yugoslavia as it is: nonalined, socialist, self-managing and a member of the Group of 77 developing countries, trying to cooperate with all on an equal footing, with full respect for its international position and the specific traits of its internal development.

The new Yugoslav-EEC agreement--such as it is, unique and of a special kind, which has yet to confirm its true value and nature through its application and the insurance of equal relations--knocks the arguments of all those who would wish to build political and economic relations between states on bloc formulas, endeavoring on this basis to tailor the political and economic map of Europe and the world.

CULAFIC LAUDS COOPERATION, DETENTE DURING TOKYO VISIT

Speech to JCP Congress

AU021415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Atami, 27 February, TANJUG--Addressing the 15th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] congress, Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who leads an LCY delegation, conveyed warm, comradely greetings to the Japanese communists, on behalf of communists and the workers class, all working people, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and expressed best wishes for a successful and fruitful work of the congress and for the further successes of the JCP in the struggle for the prosperity of the workers class and the people of Japan, for peace, cooperation and socialism in the world.

Continuing his speech, Culafic said that the Yugoslav communists follow with great attention and interest the activity and the results of the JCP and other progressive forces of Japan in the struggle for a democratic transformation of the country, peace and an equitable international cooperation. He expressed the conviction that the congress' positions will be a new, important impetus in the struggle of Japanese communists.

Culafic stressed with particular satisfaction that the cooperation between the LCY and the JCP is developing well. The meetings between the leaders of our two parties have contributed much to this development of our relations and the meeting between Comrade Tito and Comrade Miyamoto in Yugoslavia in 1978 was of particular importance in this connection, Culafic added. "We are convinced that this cooperation will develop even more in the future because this is in the interest of the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia and Japan, in the interest of peace, international understanding and confidence, social progress and socialism in the world.

Confirmation in Practice

After speaking extensively about the delegate system, or rather about the spread and development of direct socialist democracy in Yugoslavia, Culafic said that our country's dynamic and comprehensive material and social development was, naturally, also accompanied by difficulties and problems. [paragraph continues]

"We are now in the phase of struggle of all organized socialist forces of our society to overcome certain economic difficulties, to ensure further stable socioeconomic development. However, our system of socialist self-management has been confirmed in socialist practice."

Speaking about the current international situation, Culafic said that "we are facing an extremely dangerous sharpening of the international situation. We are very concerned because of this. Outside interference in the internal affairs of sovereign, particularly nonalined countries, has become more and more frequent. The role of the military factor is more and more stressed and the use of military force in international relations is more and more extensive. The arms race is being intensified. Activities from bloc positions are mutually being promoted and encouraged, the policy of spreading spheres of interest and influence is being revived, nonconfidence in international relations is being deepened and the achievements of a relaxation of international tension that are historic by their importance are being questioned.

"At this moment the hotbeds of crisis in the Near and Middle East, in central and Southeast Asia, threaten to merge into a single area of instability, armed conflicts, interference and confrontations of great powers. This is extremely dangerou for peace not only in Asia but through the world," Culafic stressed.

Peace and Detente Indivisible

"Yugoslavia and the LCY, consistently adhering to the principles on which they base their international activity and which are the basis of the very existence of the international system, condemn, as on all earlier occasions, the use of force and military intervention. They oppose all attempts to make certain hotbeds of crisis a field and object of confrontation for the military-political blocs and the biggest and strongest powers, a reason for sharpening international relations, a reason for intensifying the arms race and pressures on certain countries. We believe that a way out of such situations can never be achieved by measures and countermeasures of big powers and blocs, by a contest of their forces and by a policy from the position of force, but rather by engaging the entire international community.

The Afghan crisis once again confirms our view that peace and detente are indivisible and that actions against peace and detente in any part of the world cause grave consequences for international relations in general. Resolutely working for a relaxation of international tension, for which there is no alternative, our country and the LCY have frequently pointed out that this process can be strengthened only if it encompasses all regions of the world and all areas of international relations, and they have warned that the competition of the big powers and blocs for positions in the areas of the nonalined countries and the developing countries leads to a deterioration of overall international relations.

"The present international situation strongly confirms the great importance of the nonalined policy as an alternative to the bloc division of the world that, as history has confirmed, cannot insure a successful solution of international problems," Culafic further said.

"The nonalined policy and movement have grown into an influential non-bloc international force by consistently opposing the policy of force and subjugation and by struggling for full international independence and sovereignty, and for the assertion of the inalienable right of all peoples to independently decide on their fate, thereby making an invaluable contribution to the cause of peace, cooperation and progress in the world.

"Yugoslavia and the LCY, as a nonalined country and as a revolutionary movement, respectively, actively strive to overcome the current trends of deterioration of international relations and especially the acute crises, on these very foundations. In our opinion, for this purpose it is necessary to strengthen the activity of all progressive forces in the world and to even more intensify the struggle for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and active cooperation based on equality in international relations," Culafic said.

Speaking about the development of socialism as a world process, Culafic emphasized that "the broad scope of the struggle for social progress and socialism has produced a great wealth of forms and roads in the realization of a revolutionary transformation of the contemporary world.

"The struggle for peace, independence and security and for international cooperation based on equality and on peaceful coexistence is an inevitable component of the struggle for socialism. Under these conditions the questions of mutual cooperation and solidarity between parties and movements assume an extraordinary importance and topicality. Historical experience and everyday practice are constantly convincing us that it is only a consistent respect for the principles of autonomy, equality and responsibility of parties and movements before their own workers classes and peoples and the principles of independence and noninterference in internal affairs that represent a lasting basis for strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties and all progressive and democratic forces.

"It is in the spirit of these principles that the LCY is developing a successful and fruitful cooperation with the largest number of communist, socialist and social democratic parties and national liberation and other progressive movements," Dobroslav Culafic concluded.

Talks With JCP Chairman

AU021800 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who led our delegation to the (?15th) congress of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP], has met Kenji Miyamoto, president of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, in Tokyo. Dobroslav Culafic expressed thanks to the leaders of the JCP for their interest and good wishes for President Tito. Culafic informed his hosts about the Yugoslav positions on the current international situation. In this connection he particularly pointed out the need for strengthening the nonalined movement.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD031220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 3, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Ing. Radoje Kontic, deputy chairman of the Yugoslav section of the Yugoslav-Soviet inter-governmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, left here for Moscow today. During the next few days Ing. Kontic will discuss current questions of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries with Vitaliy Morozov, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the committee and other Soviet government officials. The Yugoslav and Soviet delegation will also discuss preparations for adopting a programme of developing Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation in the 1981-85 period and preparations for the 18th session of the committee.

ADMIRAL MAMULA VISITS VARAZDIN 1 MARCH

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[Text] Varazdin--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today visited Varazdin. He held talks at the territorial defense staff of the Varazdin community of municipalities with the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations on the further strengthening of all-people's defense and on other topical questions. Municipal Assembly President Ivan Belosa briefed the guest on the topical political and economic situation in the community of municipalities.